

Senate Votes For Dry Bill; Brewers' Coal May Be Cut Off

Wilson's Veto Now Seems Only Hope to Prevent End of Liquor Sales

Brewing May Stop After 8 Months

Garfield Rules No Fuel Will Go to Maltsters When Supplies on Hand Are Gone

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The drys won two victories in Washington today.

The Senate, by a vote of 36 to 23, decided that the drastic prohibition amendment was germane to the \$111,000,000 emergency agricultural bill. This means that the amendment, which prohibits the sale of all alcoholic beverages—except for export—after December 31, and which forbids the use of food or fruits for the making of wine or beer after the first of November, will almost certainly become law unless President Wilson vetoes it.

Later in the day the fuel administration announced that breweries could not count on a supply of coal after their present stocks of materials are exhausted. This would close the breweries down in less than eight months; it was estimated here to-night, whether President Wilson should veto the bone dry agricultural stimulation bill or not.

The coal shortage is the sole reason given for the fuel administration's action. Officials of the fuel administration estimate that there is eight months' supply of malt now stored in this country. This will mean that unless the fuel administration order is rescinded all brewers and manufacturers of "near beers" will suspend operations within that time.

Would Save Much Fuel

Fuel administration officials estimate that the brewing industry in the United States consumes about 3,100,000 tons of coal annually. The industry is listed as the third largest fuel consumer in the non-war class, only the building trades and the paper industry being larger.

The order issued to-day takes precedence over the order of July 3, which limited fuel consumption in the brewing industry to 50 per cent of normal. The new order placing a total prohibition on fuel used by the brewers at the end of the eight-month period bears the endorsement of Chairman Burch of the War Industries Board, Vance McCormick, head of the War Trade Board, and Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. Before its final promulgation it further received the personal endorsement of President Wilson.

Garfield Explains Order

The fuel administration's statement announcing the stoppage of coal supplies to the brewing industry is as follows:

Referring to the order of July 3 cutting down fuel going to breweries, Mr. Garfield states that in view of the present coal, transportation and other shortages and until the prospect of larger service is assured, breweries will not be able to count upon a supply of coal beyond that needed to utilize the materials in the process of manufacture, including malt already manufactured.

This is merely another step in the programme of curtailment of non-war industries, begun several months ago, and necessary in order that coal may be immediately delivered to war industries and to sections of the country remote from the mines.

At the present time, for example, the railroads report that 200 more cars can be daily passed through the New England gateways provided the coal can be furnished. It is imperative that advantage be taken of this opportunity, because two-thirds of New England's coal supply goes in by water and after winter sets in shipments are greatly reduced. Moreover, the delivery of the New England allotment by water is seriously behind schedule, but coal for 300 additional cars can be had only by diverting it from other industries, and obviously it should be taken from non-war industries.

Before issuing the order of July 3 the fuel administrator conferred with a special commission appointed by the President, composed of Mr. Burch, Mr. Hoover and Mr. McCormick to consider the reduction of activities in non-war industries.

Pershing's Army to Observe Bastille Day

PARIS, July 10.—General Pershing, in a general order, has decreed July 14, France's national holiday, as a day of celebration for the American Expeditionary Forces.

LONDON, July 10.—The tributes paid to America by the Allies on the Fourth of July were inspired by hope and confidence for the future; the celebration of France's day, July 14, will find inspiration in gratitude and admiration for the past.

High tribute was paid to France by workers associated with the British Committee of the French Red Cross at a meeting in London yesterday connected with the Lord Mayor of London's Fund of the British Empire for the Wounded Soldiers and Refugees of France. France's day is to be honored next Friday in the most distant parts of the British Empire. In Britain over 500 towns are joining in the celebration.

Murphy Trick To Nominate Hearst Bared

Funds Pledged for Independent Fight if Tammany Plans Succeed

Charles F. Murphy will not accept any of the seven men selected by the upstate Democratic leaders at Syracuse last Tuesday as prospective candidates for Governor. His choice will be, as it has been since last fall, William Randolph Hearst.

That was the assertion made yesterday by three of the most prominent Democrats in the state. All of them had their own men at the Democratic conference in Syracuse. They agreed in saying that the hand of the leader of Tammany Hall was discernible in all the proceedings there, although Mr. Murphy was more than 300 miles away.

Friends of William Church Osborn, former Democratic state chairman, one of the seven chosen, and other anti-Hearst men are already planning to forestall the Hearst-Hylan-Murphy programme, which is to have the Saratoga convention repeat what happened in Syracuse—fail to agree on a candidate.

This programme was determined upon by Hearst supporters more than a month ago. The object is to leave the field open so Mr. Hearst may announce his candidacy when the con-

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German Fund Behind Rumely Raised Here

Inquiry Shows Big Bankers and Merchants Aided Propagandists

Grand Jury Begins Its Investigation

Alien Property Custodian Calls Stoddard and Block to Washington

Search for those behind Dr. Edward A. Rumely in the purchase of "The Evening Mail" with German money was begun yesterday by the Federal grand jury. Government representatives are confident that the identity of the men higher up in the German propaganda ring started by Dr. Dernberg will be disclosed.

Dr. Rumely, it is believed, was merely an agent of this inner ring of Germans. Moreover, the government's investigation, as far as it has gone, seems to point conclusively to the fact that part of the money, at least, used for German activities in this country, was collected right here.

Two prominent bankers were brought before the Federal inquisitors and, it is understood, forced to tell what they knew of the fund collected in New York by the Germans for propaganda work. One of the men who has been on the suspect list of the Department of Justice for some time is said to have made a complete statement to the government regarding a conference he had with another banker, Dr. Rumely and Count von Bernstorff shortly before the purchase of "The Mail" by the German interests.

Stoddard Called to Washington

Henry L. Stoddard and Paul Block, who represent the bondholders of "The Mail" and who at present are publishing the paper, were abruptly summoned to Washington yesterday afternoon by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. They took with them the books of the corporation and copies of all editions of the paper published since they assumed control.

The most startling development was the fact that the German espionage and propaganda agents operating in this country did not depend entirely on the Wilhelmstrasse for financial assistance in their operations. The money was furnished in millions by Germans who expected nothing in return but the good will of the German government.

While the great spy and propaganda fund is being traced to its source the government is proceeding with its case against Dr. Rumely. The charge of perjury in connection with his report

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Kaiser Admits Allies' Will Is Unbroken

AMSTERDAM, July 10.—The German Emperor has replied to a congratulatory telegram from the University of Cologne as follows:

"The invincible bravery and unlimited self-sacrifice of the German nation shine brightly out of the darkness of the mightiest war of all times. Our victorious arms have not yet succeeded in entirely breaking our enemies' will to destruction, but Germany's sons with unshakable confidence are rallying round their supreme war lord and their trusty military leaders to win for the Fatherland life, happiness and freedom to create a free path for the development of its intellectual and economic forces. God will be with us and our just cause."

Thousands Pay Tribute To Mitchell

Ex-Mayor Lies in State at City Hall, Where Flag Covers the Coffin

New York City honored its dead yesterday. The body of Major John Purroy Mitchell, soldier and former Mayor, lay in state in the City Hall while thousands filed by the flag-draped casket.

One hundred a minute, men, women and children, with bowed heads, passed in two columns through the entrance to the City Hall; through the close lines of police on either side in the corridor, narting at the foot of the coffin and fading into the shadows of the rotunda, where the four sentries of the guard of honor stood at parade rest with bayonets fixed. It was estimated that fully 6,000 people viewed the casket each hour until late evening. There was no real break in the lines until far into the night.

No One Stopped at Bier

The lines of public mourners came from the East and West, from Broadway and Park Row, along the City Hall plaza. They extended for several blocks in either direction for hours after the City Hall was opened to the public at 5:30 p. m. The police handled the crowds with perfect order. No one was allowed to stop at the bier.

The same rule applied to every one, including Mayor Hylan and members of the Board of Estimate, and the ex-Mayor's former commissioners and sev-

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German Socialists Block Budget, Demand War Aims Be Stated; Allies Gain 15 Miles in Albania

Allies Defer Intervention In Siberia

Czecho-Slovaks' Success Holds Up Military Campaign Plans

Supplies To Be Sent By America, However

Dispatch Says Austrian and Hungarian Prisoners Are Armed

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The remarkable success of the Czecho-Slovak legions in re-establishing law and order in Siberia, and in overcoming armed opposition from former pro-German and Austrian prisoners of war has had the effect of suspending the preparation of plans by the Entente Powers and the United States for the organization of an international military force to campaign in Siberia.

It was stated authoritatively today, however, that none of the plans considered had met the objection of the United States government that they involved a weakening of the western front in Europe. Besides this objection there has been a reluctance on the part of the administration to depart from its policy of non-interference in the affairs of a friendly country, although it was admitted an exception might be justified in the case of Siberia, if it were clearly established that the native population was forcibly dominated by pro-German soldiers and influence.

American Plan Considered

It is understood that an agreement to try the American proposal to assist the Russians economically to rehabilitate themselves was about as far as America needed to go to secure the aid of the Washington authorities had progressed when news of the rapid Czecho-Slovak campaign in Siberia demonstrated the necessity for revision of any plans for a military campaign in that country.

It was said that the developments were so sudden and unexpected that it was not now possible to decide just how and when military aid should be extended.

There is no intention, however, of abandoning the plan for the introduction into Siberia of supplies from America needed by the Russian government. The personnel of the commission to take charge of this work is now being selected.

Recognizing the great value of the work being done by the Czecho-Slovaks in counteracting German activities in Siberia without entry into the political quarrels of the Siberians, the Entente powers will give the legions sympathetic and material support, if need be, as they held this would be entirely consistent with an attitude of neutrality, in view of the fact that the Czecho-Slovaks are their allies and are pledged to refrain from asserting control over the country through which they are passing, once they have put it in order.

Not Internal Faction

In discussing the Czecho-Slovak successes to-day, the Czecho-Slovak National Council here declared that the forces are fighting in Siberia with the sole idea of battling as one of the Allied forces against the Germans, and that their movement is not directed by orders transmitted through Professor T. G. Masaryk, their leader, who now is in this country.

It was explained that while indifferent as to whether they fight on the Western front, or on an Eastern front, the Czecho-Slovaks feel they must not be involved in the internal affairs of any country. When they started from Russia to France, the Czecho-Slovaks numbered some 60,000, but these have been augmented by escaped prisoners both from the Austrian and Rumanian armies and the force now is said to number more than 100,000 trained and disciplined men under skillful military leaders.

The first definite news on an armed body of German and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia, was contained in a report received to-day at the State Department from the United States consul at Vladivostok, telling that the Czecho-Slovak forces of 600 prisoners and the town of Nikolai, about eighty miles northwest of Vladivostok. The Czecho-Slovaks lost forty killed and 200 wounded. They were opposed by a large force of Bolshevik Red Guards and armed German and Hungarian prisoners. The defeated Red Guards and prisoners, took armored trains and retreated toward Haborsk, on the Amur River, killing eight tanks. They took all the rolling stock at Nikolai, and did some damage to the roadbed.

Population Friendly

The population of Nikolai were reported very friendly to the Czecho-Slovaks, and aided in repairing the road. The prisoners taken are being held and examined in an effort to learn where they got their arms.

The consul reported that the Bolsheviks hanged several members of the Nikolai city administration and a number of railway employees.

Madame Marie Botchkarova, colonel in the Russian army and former commander of the famous woman Battalion of Death, discussed Russian questions with President Wilson to-day at the White House. The conference was carried on through an interpreter.

Overthrow of Dr. Kuehlmann Ties Up Budget in Reichstag

COPENHAGEN, July 10.—Socialists in the German Reichstag, says a dispatch from Berlin to the "Politiken," took the stand yesterday that they could not vote for the budget until the new German Foreign Secretary, in succession to Dr. von Kuehlmann, resigned, had made his declaration of policy.

In order to prevent the possibility of the war loan bill being rejected the measure was then referred to the main committee.

Dr. von Kuehlmann, the newspaper says, returned to Berlin from the army headquarters in the field yesterday morning and appeared in the Reichstag. The Deputies were informed by Friedrich von Payer, the Imperial Vice-Chancellor, that the Foreign Secretary had resigned.

A proposal was made that the Reichstag adjourn to enable the various parties to discuss the situation created by von Kuehlmann's resignation.

LONDON, July 10.—The resignation of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Minister, has been accepted by Emperor William, according to a German political wireless dispatch received here. Although the newspapers unanimously name Admiral von Hintze as his successor, final decision has not been made.

U. S. Fliers Go German Crisis 50 Miles Into To Hasten New Drive in West

Quentin Roosevelt Brings Down His First Boche Aeroplane

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, July 10.—American pursuit planes flying in squadron formation penetrated German occupied territory north of Chateau Thierry for a distance of fifty miles to-day and chased several German machines which they encountered.

The Americans secured considerable information and observed the preparations being made by the enemy.

They flew over many newly constructed German flying fields, including one believed to be occupied by the famous Richthofen flying circus.

The planes were at a height of 5,000 yards in the course of a great part of the flight. All the Americans returned safely.

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane this afternoon in a fight north of Chateau Thierry.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, with three other pilots, was flying at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside the German lines, when the machines became separated. Soon after Roosevelt saw three planes which he thought were his companions and started to join them.

He was approaching the machines from the rear, when he saw his mistake, for the planes were German. Roosevelt immediately opened fire, and after fifty shots tracers penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German machine and it went into a spinning nose dive, falling through the clouds 2,000 yards below.

The lieutenant is certain it must have crashed, for no pilot voluntarily goes into a 2,000-yard spinning nose dive. The two remaining German airplanes attacked Roosevelt, but he managed to make good his escape and returned to the field, himself and his machine unscratched.

Lively German Train Movements Behind Lines in Lorraine

WASHINGTON, July 10.—General Pershing's daily communique made public by the War Department to-day follows:

"Section A.—There is nothing of importance to report.

"Section B.—In the Chateau Thierry region conditions were practically normal on July 5 to 6, the outstanding exception being the activity of the German air forces. The enemy's intermittent artillery fire was heavier in the vicinity of Vaux than usual, but the total number of shells used was considerably less than on the days immediately preceding. The majority of the shells were of small and medium calibre. An enemy attempt to raid one of our advanced positions was driven off by rifle and artillery fire with losses. There was much movement of troops in the German rear areas, where as many as four companies were seen at one time.

"The traffic was also excessive. Our observers reported buildings on fire at the Souillard Farm and the explosion by our batteries of what is

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Austro-Bulgar Forces Are Beaten Back in Balkans on 65-Mile Front

Berat Stronghold Nearly Encircled

French and English Both Make Advances in Local Fights in West

With von Kuehlmann, Foreign Minister, definitely forced out of office because of his lack of faith in Ludendorff, the triumphant German militarists are now believed to be focussing full attention on the new drive on the West front. Assured that the home political situation will remain in the hands of the pan-Germans, the Great General Staff is now expected to launch the long delayed offensive.

The Socialists in the Reichstag have refused to vote for the new budget until von Kuehlmann's successor declares his position. Meanwhile, the finance bill has been referred to committee.

The Allied armies on the Albanian front have driven forward again near the Adriatic Sea, forcing the enemy back to the line of the Semeri River, nearly surrounding Berat, the largest city in Southern Albania, and bringing their total advance in the four days' drive to 15 miles along the sixty-five mile front. The French took 210 prisoners.

The marked success in Albania causes the probability of a general Allied offensive along the whole Salonica front to be widely discussed.

The British in Flanders attacked the German positions near Merris early yesterday, advancing 250 yards on a front of three-quarters of a mile. They captured a few prisoners, trench mortars and machine guns.

At the tip of the west wing of the great Champagne salient the French made new gains, breaking the German resistance on the heights north of Chavigny farm, capturing the La Grille farm and quarries to the east and part of the village of Corey. Patrols reached the outskirts of Longpont.

The German guns hammered the Allied lines in Picardy and Flanders, their fire being extra heavy around Loere, on the Ypres front, near Hinges, in the Lys Valley, and from Morlancourt to the Ancre, in Picardy.

Forces of Allies Advance 15 Miles On Albania Front

LONDON, July 10.—Along the sixty-five-mile front from the upper Devoli to the Adriatic Sea, on the Albanian mountain front, the Allied armies are pursuing energetically their drive against the Austro-Bulgar forces. They have thrown the enemy back to the banks of the lower and middle Semeri River, it was announced officially in Rome and Paris to-day. The total gain at certain points has now reached fifteen miles in depth.

On the left and centre of the active front the Italians pushed forward against fierce Austrian resistance, repulsing the enemy on both sides of the Osum River and extending their gains at the head of the Tomorica Valley.

The French forces to the eastward threw back repeated assaults against their new positions and inflicted heavy losses on the attacking forces, the War office in Paris stated to-night. Two hundred and ten prisoners were taken by the French. The total of captives is now well over 1,500.

The successes won by the Allied troops will add seriously to the troubles of the Austrians. They were won by a fresh, determined action in the Balkan area, where any military success must always have immediate and valuable political reaction.

Albanians Aiding Allies

In addition to the French and Italian troops engaged in the battle, Albanian troops, under Essad Pasha, are fighting against the Austrians and, because of their familiarity with the country, are in a position to give valuable assistance.

Although the region of the Allied advance is seventy miles from the Salonica front, there are already signs of

